

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS
—AT—
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
—BY—
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
—OF THE—
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

J. P. THOMSON,
TAILOR.
Main Street, between 2d and 3d South Temple Streets.
CLEANING, DYING AND HOT PRESSING: OLD
Clothes taken in to make new, repairing and re-

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the shore restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

One of the most atrocious acts ever heard of being perpetrated by one so young, transpired near this city on Saturday last. From the account furnished us by one of the Coroner's jury, we glean the following facts: Upon an island, near Elk river township, there lives a family named Roberts. Their son, a lad of only fourteen years of age, evinces the hardihood of a most hardened wretch. On Saturday last he invited a couple of little girls to cross the slough with him for the purpose of seeing him drown a cat, and, as he says, "have some fun." The deceased, a little girl only nine years old, with her companion, readily acceded, and crossed with him. He had no cat, and without making any excuse for the deception, that we can learn, invited them to come up to the house. He preceded them, and they followed. When he arrived at the house they were a rod or two behind him. He stood still, and told them not to come any nearer. They, child-like, naturally supposed him in fun, and continued advancing. He told

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Just now this institution is interrupted by the guerrillas of Missouri; consequently the mails are taken up by the route through Iowa to Fort Kearny. No bids have yet been accepted for the service for which the contract expires in October. Hiestand, of Pennsylvania, who underbid Holladay, is out of the ring entirely, and other parties are likely to be the contractors.—*Wash. Cor. Sac. Union.*

The Road Agents.

From passengers who arrived from Virginia City, Montana Territory, via Fort Hall, Thursday night, we learn that Captain Smith and others are scouring the country in the neighborhood of Snake river, searching for the robbers who relieved the express some time since of \$23,000. They do not confirm the report of the capture of two of the guilty men, as noticed by us the other day. Probably the rumor originated from a circumstance, the particulars of which we have just learned: A man named Kelly was some weeks ago arrested by the Vigilantes, at Virginia, for complicity in shooting a man at that place. After trial he was sentenced to receive fifty lashes and then be banished from the Territory. On his way to this place, having hired as a teamster to a trail, when near Salt Lake he stole a mule and made tracks. A detachment of the Vigilantes, who are on the lookout for malefactors, learning of the theft, overhauled Kelly, and soon he was dangling to a tree on the road side. There is no certain proof that he was one of the party of four under Brockie Jack who robbed Oliver's Express, but as he was ranging the country at the time, it is suspected that Kelly was in complicity with them. His character is said to have been very bad, but he has now gone to his long account—whether the "road agents" are likely to follow him, if caught.

Nevada State Constitution Adopted.

By special dispatch from Carson City, we learn that the State Constitution submitted to a vote of the people on the 7th instant, has been adopted by an immense majority—and the entire State organization elected.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

Plenty of Money in the United States Treasury.

PIRATE FLORIDA AT TENNERIFFE.

Gen. Dix declines the nomination for Governor of New York—Reuben Fenton nominated.

Congressional Nomination in Pennsylvania.

Union of North American British Provinces.

SHERMAN'S DESIGN—THE DRAFT.

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION IN MISSOURI.

How Hood was outflanked at Atlanta.

IOWA ELECTION RETURNS.

IMMENSE UNION GAINS.

The Rebels utterly routed at Atlanta.

President Lincoln's views on an Armistice.

Reported Loss of Gunboats on the Mississippi.

French forces on the Rio Grande.

Richmond papers on the fall of Atlanta.

SHERMAN'S DETAILS OF CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

McClellan notified of his nomination.

New York, Sept. 7th.
Commercial's special says: The U. S. Treasury will in twelve days have ready money enough to pay off every man in the service.

Washington, Sept. 7th.
A letter from Tenneriffe, dated August 4th, says the steamer Florida arrived here yesterday. She was allowed to take coal and what provisions she required, and sailed at noon, going south. During her stay she received none of the courtesies extended to vessels of war visiting this port. It is reported she came here directly from the coast of New England, where she took and destroyed many vessels, including one steamer with a very valuable cargo, supposed to have been the steamer Electric Spark.

Syracuse, Sept. 7th.

A dispatch has just been received by Ward Hunt from Gen. Dix, positively declining to be a candidate for Governor.

Reuben Fenton was nominated for Governor by the Republican Union Convention, receiving 247 1-2 to 69 for Lyman Tremaine, and 1 1/2 for Jno. A. Dix.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 7th.

At a meeting of the Union Republican Con-

vention to-day, Hon. Thos. Stevens was nominated for Congress by acclamation.
Charlestown, Prince Edward's Island, September 7th, 1864.

The Conference of Delegates from the several Provinces to consider the expediency of uniting under one government and legislature certain portions or the whole of British North America—has continued its sitting here since the 1st inst.; proceedings kept entirely secret. It is rumored that after careful consideration of the whole question, that the Conference unanimously concluded that the advantages from the Confederation would be very great, provided terms could be made satisfactory to the Maritime Delegates. It is said they are to resume the consideration of the details of a scheme at Halifax, unless some formidable obstacle arises. A duly authorized conference of the several Provinces will shortly be held at Quebec, to discuss points of variance, and if possible to mature a formal proposition for submission to parliament. The Conference is said to have adjourned to the 11th, to meet at Halifax.

Washington, Sept. 7th.

This department is still without dispatches from south of Nashville. It is supposed to be Sherman's design to withdraw his advance column—give the army rest in Atlanta and establish himself securely there, and restore his railroad communications broken by Wheeler and Forrest, before making further advances. No operations by Grant or Sheridan reported to-day.

The Provost Marshal General's office is busy employed arranging credits of the several districts, and is ordered to draft without delay for deficiencies in districts that have not filled their quota, beginning with those most in arrears. Credits for volunteers will be allowed as long as possible, but the advantage of filling the armies immediately, require the draft to be speedily made in defaulting district. All applications for its postponement have been refused.

Signed: STANTON.

St. Louis, Sept. 7th.

The Democratic State Convention here to-day, nominated Thos. L. Price for Governor.

Cairo, Sept. 7th.

A considerable force under Gen. Pagnac, is reported to have crossed Mississippi from Arkansas to Rodney, Missouri, on the 22d inst. The steamers White Cloud and Henry Chouteau were fired into on the 20th by a rebel battery above Bayou Sara. A number of shots took effect in the cabin and hull of the White Cloud; no one injured.

New York, Sept. 8th.

The Times' special from Charlestown, Va., 7th, says: The enemy show no disposition to show battle in a general engagement. On Monday Gen. Bierges' brigade and Granger's division of the 19th corps, advanced to Winchester and Berryville pike, where the enemy fell back without firing a shot. The 1st N. Y. dragoons, under Maj. Smith, the same day went on a reconnaissance to the right, but met no serious opposition. Our troops reached a point on the Winchester pike where Early's headquarters had been three hours before. Early's movements are enveloped somewhat in mystery.

The following is Hood's account of how he was whipped: Aug. 30th: The enemy made a lodgment across Flint river, near Jonesboro. We attacked them there on the evening of the 31st with two corps, but failed to dislodge them, this made it necessary to abandon Atlanta, which was done on the night of the 1st of September. Our loss on the evening of the 31st was small. On the evening of the 1st of September Gen. Hardee's corps in position at Jonesboro, was assaulted by a superior force of the enemy; being outflanked he was compelled to withdraw during the night, with a loss of eight guns. The enemy's prisoners reported their loss very severe.

Signed: HOOD.

Burlington, Sept. 7th.

Returns come in very slow, but indicate large Union gains. Smith's majority will be nearly 22,000; a gain of 5,000 since last year. Woodbridge, Baxter and Morrell, are re-elected to Congress by an overwhelming majority. Senate unanimously Republican. House will not contain over twenty Democrats.

A special to the N. Y. Herald from Chattanooga the 5th, says: We left Jonesboro, 22 miles beyond Atlanta about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, and traveled under the protection of a cavalry escort to this place. Hood's army was then retreating, with Sherman fiercely hanging on his rear. The head of the Union column was skirmishing with the rebel rear near Fayetteville, six miles from Jonesboro. The fighting around Jonesboro was very severe, and the enemy was routed at all points. On the 30th ult., the 4th and 23d corps struck the Macon line, five miles beyond East Point junction. In the meantime the Army of Tennessee and Kilpatrick's cavalry were skirmishing briskly with the enemy on our right, driving them across Flint river towards Jonesboro. Hayzen's division of the 15th corps took possession of a prominent hill which was on the way to the enemy's position. The 15th corps spent the night in entrenching. The next day, before the right and left flanks had taken up their advanced position, the enemy burst in masses on the

position, but were repulsed and repulsed.

set. Their repeated assaults were repulsed, and they lost several general officers. Maj. Gen. Anderson was mortally wounded. Our loss was slight, as we fought from behind our works. The brunt of the fight fell on Hazen's division, which captured two flags. On the 1st of September, the 14th corps marched along the Macon road destroying the track for several miles. The enemy entrenched themselves in front of the 14th corps, who were ordered to assault them. The cavalry and infantry steadily advanced under a severe fire of musketry and artillery, and after a desperate conflict of two hours we succeeded in driving the enemy from their works, capturing two batteries (one of which was Loomis' celebrated battery, taken from us at Chikamauga) of five guns, and another of four guns, and a large number of prisoners. We also took Gen. Gaven and his Adjutant General. It is said that an Arkansas brigade was captured with Gaven. The Army of Tennessee and the 4th corps are rigorously pressing the enemy on the right. Early in the night, Lee's corps moved noiselessly away with the intention of forming a junction with Stewart's corps, which had remained at Atlanta. The command in the field, therefore, devolved on Hardee, who retired along the Macon railroad. Hood finding his situation desperate at Atlanta, also retreated, first burning 1,000 bales of cotton, 86 wagons, and his ammunition—chiefly cartridges and canister. At break of day, when Sherman found that the enemy had retreated, he put his whole army in motion, and followed in hot pursuit—the object being to get between Hood and Hardee, and thus cut off either party. Atlanta was occupied by Gen. Slocum's corps. The place was much injured.

The Herald's Washington special says: The President, in a recent conversation with Republicans, said that an armistice once arranged for and granted from a government to rebels, never resulted otherwise than in the final acknowledgment of independence to rebels, as the independence of Texas was eventually acknowledged by Mexico. An armistice granted to the rebels, would be an indirect agreement to, at some future time, acknowledge their independence. Lincoln said that he and Secretary Fessenden had had many anxious discussions as to permit and encourage trade in common, and he thought this was what they would decide upon, viz: Perfectly free trade in cotton by individuals who pay for it in greenbacks; the Navy to be directed to protect and encourage trade as far as conducted within our lines; the only condition being that all cotton should be shipped to or through New York, there to be inspected and pay taxes on internal revenue.

Cairo, Sept. 8th.

Reports reached Memphis on Sunday that the gunboats Hastings and Naumkeag were captured below Clarendon, while in the river. Capt. Rogers, of the latter, was killed. It is also reported that another gunboat (name not given) was sunk at St. Charles, and that Duval's Bluff was threatened by a considerable force of rebels. Reports confirmed through rebel sources from Helena, say that a cavalry force under Gen. Mower left Memphis a few days since for White river. An infantry force is understood to be embarking for Duval's Bluff. The Little Rock Democrat contains the particulars of the recent raid at Duval's Bluff and Little Rock railroad. A large quantity of Government hay was burned and other property destroyed, and some damage was done the railroad. A fight recently occurred at Redwood, 17 miles from Baton Rouge, in which 18 of the 2d Louisiana cavalry were killed. Gen. A. J. Smith and staff arrived here yesterday.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 6th.

The supply steamer Bermuda arrived this morning with dates from Pensacola to the 30th. The second day after the surrender of Fort Morgan a torpedo accidentally exploded on the beach, killing five and wounding four men of the Seminole; also killing two of Gen. Granger's men and wounding one of the Metcalf's crew, and the pilot of the Hartford. The rebel Admiral Buchanan is doing well, and will not lose his leg.

New York, Sept. 8th.

The steamer Arist has arrived from New Orleans. Nothing later from Mobile. Captain Jewett, of the Metcalf, had exploded a torpedo on the sunken Nashville, partially blowing her to pieces. He expected soon to finish her. The Era says it has highly important intelligence, but does not print it, it being contraband. Matamoros advices state that a French force of matamoros had taken possession of Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. It was reported that a force of 10,500 had landed further up the river, where it is said Cortinas will attack them.

The New London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, says the greatest excitement has prevailed for the past week among steamboat officers of the lines from Boston to New York, consequent upon the revealing to Collector Barney of a plot to destroy all steamboats running on the sound: It was said that the Electric Spark, recently captured by the Tallahassee, is now her consort and has been hovering about our coast, and was to do the work. It is also asserted as a fact that the Tallahassee, about three weeks since, went into Newport Harbor, steamed round the

star, then lying there, and came out again unchallenged. Four gunboats have been sent into the Sound to look after this affair.

The Commercial's special says: Information is received from Grant's army that the rebels in front of Warren on the Weldon railroad are strongly reinforced, and a battle seems inevitable. Their troops have been moved with all possible secrecy. Our Generals are fully posted.

The Richmond Examiner, commenting on Hood's official dispatch announcing his disaster, says after attacking the enemy with two corps near Jonesboro, only Hardie's corps was left to resist the assault of the enemy. This is only to be accounted for by supposing that after our attacks failed to dislodge the enemy, Hood withdrew one of them to Atlanta, leaving Hardee to bear the brunt alone. This he would hardly have done had he not miscalculated the enemy's design. He believed the main body of Sherman's army to have been in front of Atlanta, when in fact it was on Flint River, near Jonesboro, twenty miles south. The Examiner congratulates the South that though Atlanta is lost the army is not. It says that the loss of the former is nothing, while the loss of the latter would have been without remedy. It condemns the removal of Johnson, saying he was superseded by Hood, a commander of a division, and notoriously incapable of managing anything larger than a division. It says the moral effect of the loss of Atlanta, though it may be temporary, will be great, and it will render incalculable assistance to the party of Lincoln; to obscure the prospects of peace and diffuse gloom over the South. The depression may be speedily relieved by the reinstatement of Johnson, or the appointment of Beauregard would at once restore confidence to the country and army.

Louisville, Sept. 8th.

In answer to a request that General Sherman would give us details of late operations before Atlanta, we have received the following:

Atlanta, Sept. 7th.

August 25th: Pursuant to plan, of which the War Department had been fully advised, I left the 20th corps at Chattahoochee bridge, and with the balance of the army drew off from the siege, using considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, and moved rapidly south, reached West Point railroad near Fairburn on the 27th, broke up twelve miles of it and then moved east, my right approached the Macon road near Jonesboro, my left rear at Rough and Ready. The enemy attacked our right wing. The army of Tennessee was completely beaten on the 31st. During the combat I pushed the left of center rapidly to the railroad above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro. On the 1st of September I broke up about eight miles of the Macon railroad and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro, assaulted him and his lines, carried these, capturing Brig. Gen. Gowan and about 2,000 prisoners, eight guns and much plunder, night alone prevented our capturing all of Hardee's corps, which escaped south that night. Hood, in Atlanta, finding all the railroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, seven locomotives and eighty cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which on the 2d of Sept., was occupied by the 20th corps left for that purpose; we following the retreating rebels to near Lovejoy's station, thirty miles south of Atlanta. Finding him strongly entrenched, we concluded it would not pay to assault, as already we had accomplished the great object of the campaign, viz: Atlanta. The army gradually and leisurely returned to Atlanta; it is now camped south of the city. We have as a result of this quick, and as I think, well executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried over 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded that could not be removed. The rebels lost, besides this important city, is at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded and 8,000 prisoners. The aggregate will not foot up 1,500 on our side.

Nashville, Sept. 8th.

The latest intelligence from Roseau is that he is driving Wheeler, who is trying to get across the Tennessee river, and has captured many prisoners. The railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga will be in running order to-morrow.

The Union State Convention here, adjourned sine die. It passed a resolution favoring a call for a State Convention immediately, and the abolition of slavery.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8th.

The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Geo. E. Pugh for Congress from the first district, and Henry C. Lord from the second.

New York, Sept. 8th.

The Committee appointed by the Chicago Convention to notify McClellan of his nomination, met this morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel; nearly all the Committee present. At 1 o'clock they proceeded to the residence of McClellan where they were received by the General and Colonel Lansing. After the ceremony of introduction and a brief interview, the Committee presented McClellan with a copy of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and a letter advising him of his nomination. His letter to that effect will probably be finally presented to the Committee this evening. Besides the Committee, a large number of prominent gentlemen visited McClellan.

to-day, among them, August Belmont, Peter Cagney, Dean Richmond, and others. Head-Quarters of the Potomac, September 6th.

Ramers have been prevalent for two days past, that Early's troops arrived in our front, and were massing on our left flank, necessitating another struggle for the possession of the Weldon railroad. Preparations are being made to receive them. Thus far, with the exception of a few guerrillas, no enemy has appeared in that direction.

Washington, Sept. 8th.
The following is an extract from a letter from Lt.-Gen. Grant, dated head-quarters City Point, Va., 10th: To Hon. E. B. Washburne—Dear Sir: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to ensure an early restoration of the Union, is a determined unity of sentiment in the North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. Boys and old men are guarding railroads, railroads and forming a good part of their garrisons and entrenched positions. Any man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lost in frequent skirmishes, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them, the end is not far distant. If we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North, and this might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but that the enemy is exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election, and have many hopes from its effects. They hope for a counter revolution; they hope for the election of a peace candidate; and in fact, like Macawber, hope for something to turn up. Our peace friends—if they expect peace from separation—are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing a separation. To have peace on any terms, the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed, and would demand indemnity for losses sustained—would demand a Treaty which would make the North slave hunters for the South. Signed: U. S. GRANT.

New York, Sept. 9th.
The Herald's correspondent with Grant on the 7th, says: Yesterday a large number of deserters entered Butler's lines from along their whole length, impelled to leaving the Southern armies on reading the recent generous order of the Lieut. General commanding. They say that a more general circulation of the order would have the effect to bring the rebel soldiers into our lines by hundreds and thousands, and say that the impression prevails among the Southern soldiers that the Chicago Convention meant peace, and if they thought they were to endure another campaign the army of Lee would unquestionably fall to pieces, and assert strongly, and with apparent truthfulness, that, owing to the great and real weariness of war, patriotism has given way to lassitude, and from continued lassitude to heartlessness and hopelessness.

The Herald's Harper's Ferry correspondent under date of the 8th, says the military situation is unchanged. The rebels retreated up the Valley yesterday, and were west of the Opequum river, followed closely by our cavalry. Early had his head-quarters at Berryville day before yesterday. A batch of official dispatches, printed orders, etc., relating to the rebel army, were found in a house he had occupied as head-quarters. The 3rd division, (Gen. Wilson's) skirmished with the rebel rear guard all day yesterday. An officer from the front to-day, reports all quiet there. Charlestown, midway between this point and Sheridan's army, is now garrisoned by our troops.

New York, Sept. 8th.
The Herald's Fort Gaines correspondent, under date of the 30th inst., says: Our troops effected a landing at Cedar Point, three miles above Daphin island. Twenty-five miles of the Mobile road, running to Mobile, is held by the rebels. It is reported that they have no fortifications on this road except near the city. Cincinnati, Sept. 8th.

Henry C. Lard declines the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District. Joseph C. Butler is nominated in his stead.

Good Templars Ball.—The Ball, under the patronage of Garrison Lodge, No. 65, I. O. G. T., came off as announced, last night, and proved one of the most interesting occasions of the kind which we remember ever to have witnessed. The decoration of the Hall was exceedingly tasteful—the supper and other arrangements, perfect; and the dancing and music are best vouchered for, by the fact, that both were kept up till nearly Reveille this morning.

Sobriety seems to be a help to men in everything—it certainly is in the matter of getting up a Ball, as the experience of our neighboring Camp emphatically shows.

The following article, regarding the action of the management of the Salt Lake Theatre in refusing admission to soldiers, is from the Denver News:

HARD ON THE SOLDIERS.—The management of that Mormon theatre at Salt Lake city have allowed their bigotry to blind their patriotism, if they ever had any, and refuse admission to the soldiers of Gen. Connor's command, at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake city. We question the privilege of a public institution like a theatre to discriminate between our brave soldiers and those bogus bigamists, centigamists, etc., at such a place as that; while the discourtesy of the thing is detestable to an extreme.

SOME MAIL MATTER.—Nearly a hundred sacks of mail matter are now lying at the Latham office, awaiting the resumption of the mail to the Missouri river.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, THIRTEENTH WARD.

For the Benefit of
MRS. FLORENCE BELL.

FLORENCE BELL respectfully solicits the patronage and support of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salt Lake City, on the occasion of her Benefit on—

Saturday Evening, Sept. 10th, 1864.

When will be presented an entirely novel and pleasing entertainment, consisting of

THE MORAL AND USEFUL LESSON OF LIVING TOO FAST!

In which she will be assisted by the Celebrated Artist
MR. GEORGE PAUNCEFORT.

A Musical Melange.

To conclude with the ever Welcome, Humorous and Laughable Farce, of

THE LOAN OF A LOVER,

in which she will be assisted by the kind co-operation of several Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association.

TICKETS—ONE DOLLAR.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured in advance. sept 8th

Special Notice!

TILL FURTHER NOTICE THE

OVERLAND STAGE LINE COACH

WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY,

—ON—

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
at 4 o'clock, a. m.

W. L. HALSEY, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 6th, 1864. sept 8th

JUST OPENED!

A New Assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting chiefly of

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts,
Collars, Cravats,

Boots and Shoes.

Also have on hand everything in the

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY LINE.

sept 7-1m

WALKER BROS.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

Carpenters and Plasterers can find employment at Camp Douglas, near this city, by applying to the Quartermaster of the Post.

S. J. LEE'S

PROVISION STORE.

on Main Street,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment.

CARPENTERS WANTED!

Apply to

CHARLES HENRY, on Main

RANSOROFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

—O—

The Highest Price Paid for Gold
Dust and Coin. Aug 5-1f

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

ARCEL GILBERT,
Wm. Gilbert,
Salt Lake City.

CYRUS P. GILBERT,
Bannack City
Idaho Ter.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House) are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWNS, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of hats style

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

GILBERT & SONS.

DISCLOSURE.
The Banking firm of Powers, Newman & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their business will be continued by their successors, Powers, Newman & Co., at their old place of business.
S. L. City, Sept. 1st, 1864.

SCOTT, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS,

(Successors of Powers, Newman & Co.)

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

(Godbe's old Drug Store.)

Receive Money on Deposit,
Buy Gold,
Gold Bull,
and Exchange.

Pay interest on Time Deposits, by special agreement, and transact a General Banking Business.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT:

METROPOLITAN BANK, N. Y. CITY.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
SCOTT, KERR & CO., Leavenworth, Kansas.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Till further notice, the

OVERLAND MAIL COACH

Will leave this City for

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA TERRITORY,

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, returning from the West the following days.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1864. sept 1st

OLIVER & CO.

Continue to run their Bannack Express Line
ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS.

TIME: THREE AND A-HALF DAYS!

THE NEAREST ROAD BY SEVENTY MILES!!

Direct to Virginia City!!!

We continue to run a stage weekly to the Kootenay Mines. Distance, 600 miles. Time, 10 days. These Mines are favorably reported; hands are making from one to three ounces per day.

T. D. BROWN, Agent, A. J. OLIVER & CO., Bannack, Sept 1st

BEN. HOLLADAY, } W. L. HALSEY,
New York. } G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency

sold on

New York,

San Francisco, Cal.,

Virginia City, Idaho,

Denver City, Colorado,

Atchinson, Kansas,

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

my 21st

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS.

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York;

Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

my 21st

PLANTERS' HOUSE,

CORNER OF IDAHO & JACKSON STS.

Virginia City, Montana Territory.

JOHN H. SHOOT, Proprietor.

(Successor to Wm. Sloan.)

This House is now open for the accommodation of the public, with good rooms, and table supplied with the best the market affords.

my 21st

my 21st

What is the law? The law was enacted in San Francisco by the other day for purchasing for Jeff Davis, wishing success to the rebels, and expressing his desire to fight for them, and was held to answer for the offense, whereupon the Press says, "Bord knows what he is to answer for." To enlighten the Press, and other Copperheads given to indulge in such amusements, we quote from the State laws of 1863, page 755. The law has but one section, and reads:

"Every person who shall, in time of actual war waged against the United States, whether by a foreign or domestic foe, profess adherence to the common enemy, or maliciously abusing the freedom of speech, shall publicly wish evil to the national cause, or that disaster may befall the national arms, or who shall in any manner rejoice at any reverse of the national army, or any part thereof, or who shall in any manner by word or deed, or defend, or cheer any overt attempt, or any person engaged in such overt attempt, to subvert and destroy the lawful authority of the United States in any State thereof, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the County Jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Several Copperhead editors have laid themselves liable to the penalties of this law, and officers of justice should see to it that they are punished. —*Sac. Bee*, Aug. 26.

Mr. S. W. Cook, having sent the editor of the *Lewiston Journal* a gold dollar with a notice of his marriage, (a very commendable custom by the way,) the gratified editor wishes him and his a long and happy life, trusting that he may never find in this world that "too many Cooks spoil the broth."

A San Francisco paper relates that during a voyage to Panama, a gentleman made a Fourth of July oration, "but having been sea-sick, his delivery was poor." The editor of the *Humboldt Register* says the case was always different with him: "During sea-sickness, his delivery was always magnificent."

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are decidedly bad. —*Lavater*.

By-Laws of Parawan Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Parawan Mining District, Pleasant Valley, Millard Co., U. T., July 12, 1864, D. J. Berry was appointed President of the meeting, and R. McNulty Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new mining district, elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said district.

A committee, consisting of J. D. Macker, A. G. Gray and W. Duval were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following laws having been presented by the committee, were acted upon *seriatim*, and adopted by the meeting.

Article 1. This District to be known as Parawan Mining District, to include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, county of Millard as follows: Commencing at the ruins of old Pony Station, in Pleasant Valley, and running in a south-easterly direction 15 miles; thence south-westerly 20 miles; thence north-westerly 30 miles; thence northerly 20 miles, and thence to point of beginning.

Article 2d. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein shall be two hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, offshoots, outcroppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all ground or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

Article 3d. No person shall hold more than

one claim, by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

Article 4th. All locations shall be made by companies, and measured on a horizontal line; each company's location to be designated and its extent fully described.

Article 5th. Each company must do one faithful day's work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so will not forfeit their claims.

Article 6th. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water ditch or privilege in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

Article 7th. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

Article 8th. Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred feet square.

Article 9th. Locators on veins of coal or iron shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 10th. All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privileges, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the district Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

Article 11th. Claims to hold good without work until the 12th day of July, 1865.

Article 12th. Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any Company in this district, the ground so claimed by said Company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the Company, which shall be so construed after said ground shall have lain idle for one year; and, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 13th. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim owners in this district.

Article 14th. All meetings for the purpose of election or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the district, or by publishing the same in some newspaper printed in the Territory; said publication to be made by the Recorder (in either case) during at least twenty days previous to such meeting, stating the object thereof.

Article 15th. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the district, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor shall be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

Article 16th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to record all claims presented for that purpose; provided, that it shall not be lawful for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location; and he shall be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company; he shall endorse on all notices placed on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record; it shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each share holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty cents. Before recording any claim he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

Article 17th. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which, to record all locations, and the other, all transfers of claims in this district, to be styled, "Book A. B and C of Claims," and "Book A. B and C of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding two dollars and a half in each case; and all such records with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

Article 18th. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy. When relieved the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office; he shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him; provided, that he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

Article 19th. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory. On motion, the district was declared established, and the By-Laws as above, were adopted.

On motion, J. A. Kinnear was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the President declared the meeting adjourned.

D. J. BERRY, President.

R. McNulty, Secretary.

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

FREIGHT TO IDAHO CITY!

Freight to Hannack City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any amount of Transportation for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by Mule or Ox Teams,

TO THE ABOVE, OR OTHER POINTS,

WITH SAFETY AND DISPATCH,

And upon

Reasonable Terms.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 24, 1864. sep3-1f

M U L E S .

I have Fifty Head of

LARGE, YOUNG, AND WELL BROKE

AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, FLOUR OR HAY.

Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STATES

DAILY COACHES

Overland Mail Company

To and from Atchison, Kansas, and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison leave every day at nine A. M.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE AND ATCHISON,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Idaho, via Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via Boise City, West Bannack.

Time to Denver, Six days.
Time to Atchison, Twelve days

W. T. HALSEY, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL CO.

TO VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, IN 5 DAYS.

THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL from Salt Lake City to Virginia, Nevada Territory, forms in connection with the Overland Stage Line, East, and the Pioneer Stage Company, West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

ATCHISON, KANSAS, AND PLACERVILLE, CAL,

and a perfect line of communication between

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this Line are GREAT AND COMFORTABLE, and special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

SALT LAKE CITY TO VIRGINIA,

is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the

Through Trip inside of Seven Days.

COACHES LEAVE

SALT LAKE CITY, DAILY, AT 8 A. M

ARRIVE FROM THE WEST EVERY MORN

ING IN TIME TO CONNECT WITH THE

OVERLAND STAGE FOR THE EAST.

Office—First South Temple street, adjoining Joe King's new Store.

H. S. HUMPHREY, Agent.

GRAND SALT LAKE CITY, July 24, 1864.